

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH." SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME II.]

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1826.

[NUMBER 81.]

## THE REFLECTOR.

### RELIGIOUS CHARITY.

[From a Sermon preached in England by the Reverend SIDNEY SMITH.]

RELIGIOUS CHARITY requires that we should not judge any sect of Christians from the representations of their enemies alone, without hearing or reading what they have to say in their own defence: it requires only to state such a rule to procure for it general admission. No man can pretend to say that such a rule is not founded upon the plainest principles of justice, upon those plain principles of justice which no one thinks of violating in the ordinary concerns of life: and yet I fear that rule is not always very strictly adhered to in religious animosities. Religious hatred is often founded on tradition, often on hearsay, often on the misrepresentations of notorious enemies, without inquiry, without the slightest examination of opposite reasons and authorities, or consideration of that which the accused party has to offer for defence and explanation. It is impossible, I admit, to examine every thing: many have not talents, many have not leisure for such pursuits, many must be contented with the faith in which they have been brought up, and must think it the best modification of the Christian faith because they are told it is so: but this imperfect acquaintance with religious controversies, though not blamable when it proceeds from want of power and want of opportunity, can be no possible justification of violent and acrimonious opinion. If you have not had leisure to inquire, you have no right to accuse; if you are unacquainted with the opposite arguments, or, knowing, cannot balance them, it is not upon you that the task devolves of exposing the errors and impugning the opinions of other sects; if charity is ever necessary, it is in those who know accurately neither the accusation nor the defence; if forbearance from invective, if rooted antipathy in religious opinions, is ever a breach of Christian rules, it is so in those who, not being able to become wise, are not willing to become charitable and modest.

I would remind you that many differences between sects are of less importance than the furious zeal of many men would make them. Are their tenets of such a description that we believe that they will be saved under the Christian faith? Do they fulfil the common duties of men as well? Do they respect life and property? Do they speak the truth? Are they obedient to the laws? If all these things are right, the violence of hostility may surely submit to some little softness and relaxation, where the main points of faithfulness to God and man are secured; honest difference of opinion call for such entire separation and complete antipathy; such zeal as this, if it be zeal, and not something worse, is surely not zeal according to discretion.

### ON JUDGING JUSTLY.

A perfectly just and sound mind is a rare and invaluable gift. But it is still much more unusual to see such a mind unbiassed in all its actings. God has given this soundness of mind but to few; and a very small number of those few escape the bias of some predilection, perhaps habitually operating; and none are, at all times, perfectly free. I once saw this subject forcibly illustrated. A watch-maker told me that a gentleman had put an exquisite watch in his hands that went irregularly. It was as perfect a piece of work as was ever made. He took it to pieces and put it together again twenty times. No manner of defect was to be discovered, and yet the watch went intolerably. At last it struck him, that, possibly, the balance wheel might have been near a magnet. On applying a needle to it, he found his suspicions true. Here was all the mischief. The steel work in the other parts of the watch, had a perpetual influence on its motions; and the watch went as well as possible with a new wheel. If the soundest mind be magnetised by any predilection, it must act irregularly.—Cecil.

### THE HOUSE OF A WEDDED PAIR.

There is a place on the earth where pure joys are unknown; from which politeness is banished, and has given place to selfishness, contradiction, and half-veiled insults; from which the attention is diverted through associations that are prejudicial to fidelity and the tenderest affections,—where remorse and inquiet, like furies that are never weary of assailing, torment the inhabitants. This place is the house of a wedded pair who have no mutual love nor even esteem.

There is a place on earth to which vice has no entrance; where the gloomy passions have no empire; where pleasure and innocence live constantly together; where cares and labours are delightful; where every pain is forgotten in reciprocal tenderness; where there is an equal enjoyment of the past, the present and the future. It is the house, too, of a wedded pair, but of a pair who in wedlock are lovers still.

He who thinks much of himself, will be in danger of being forgotten by the rest of the world; he who is always trying to lay violent hands on reputation, will not secure the best and most lasting.

## THE REPOSITORY.

### THE PERSIAN PEASANT.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE ITALIAN.]

A certain Persian peasant chanced one morning to be carrying a fine kid to market, riding upon his ass with the dainty animal following him. The better to secure his charge, he had tied a little bell to his neck. He had journeyed about the distance of two miles, when he had the ill luck to fall in with three robbers, famous in those parts for the audacity and cunning of their thefts. "Lo!" said one of them to his companions, as he beheld the countryman approaching, "here comes a fine fish for our net; I think he is worth hooking. I will bet you what you please, I can run away with that pretty kid, without the stupid wretch perceiving it." "And I," said the other, "that I will take the beast he rides upon with his own permission, and he shall moreover thank me for it." "Pshaw!" cried the third, "who boasts of this? it is mere child's play, unworthy of our skill and the reputation we enjoy. For my part, as you have left me nothing else, I will strip him of the very clothes he has on his back, and he shall salute me by the tender names of benefactor and friend." "To the trial, then," cried all three at once. "Let the first boaster," said the last, "proceed to work first." So forth he stepped, following the poor rustic quietly at a distance. Soon unloosing the bell from the kid's neck with infinite dexterity he tied it to the ass's tail, and away he went with the kid in a contrary direction.

The poor man still hearing the tinkling of the bell, concluded all was safe behind him, and merrily jogged along his way. At length, however, he happened to turn round, and hearing the bell but not seeing the goat, he was greatly puzzled what to think or which way to look, running hastily in different directions and inquiring of every one he met, whether they had seen his kid, and the thief who had stolen it.

The second robber, upon this, coming forward said, "It is true, I saw a man running away in that direction just now; he had a goat, and I will be sworn it was yours." So away went the countryman, leaving his ass in the thief's care, and thanking him at the same time for his kindness. After running himself out of breath, he found his search was all in vain; making a few more unavailing efforts in various directions, he was fain to return, as he feebly dreamed, to his ass, which he had left in the kind stranger's protection. "Alas!" he cried, "where is my friend, where is my donkey?—Surely, surely the thief has not stolen them?" Perceiving, at length, the full extent of his misfortune, he began to blaspheme bitterly, cursing the day he was born, and Mahomet, and all the prophets. "But the next rascal who imposes upon me," he cried, "must be made of different stuff." Whilst he was in this way, defying all the powers of mischief to league against him in future, and committing a thousand extravagancies, he happened to hear a little farther he found a man weeping bitterly. The rustic said, "what is the matter with you, that you make such a lamentable noise? Do you think you are as unfortunate as I am, who have lost two beautiful beasts, a goat and an ass, at a single throw? I was going with my kid to market, when lo! two detestable monsters in the shape of thieves, have robbed me of all I had in the world, the foundation of my future fortunes." But the third robber only replied, "get thee gone, fool, and do not pretend to compare miseries with me!—Why, I have dropt a case of the most precious jewels, directed to the Cadi, into this well; the value of them would not only buy all the asses and goats in the world, but all Persia into the bargain; and what is more, if I do not find them, the Cadi will hang me up by the neck." On saying this, he again commenced his cries to such a doleful tune, that not even the unhappy rustic was proof against them. "Then why not strip and dive for them, instead of raising all this clamour?" he cried; "the well is not so deep as to drown you, nor break your neck if you shall fall."

"Alas!" said the thief, "I can neither dive nor swim; I should assuredly perish! would any one take compassion on me and go down, I would give him ten pieces of gold to find them." "Would you so?" exclaimed the joyous rustic, snatching at the offer; "this is an offer to redeem my losses with a vengeance. It will pay me double, both for the goat and the ass; and forthwith he proceeded to strip himself; then balancing himself on the edge of the well, he sprang in, plunging and diving, and swimming in all directions, yet all in vain, for no treasure was to be found.

At length having explored all the corners, he was glad to get out again, and looked somewhat anxiously for his clothes, as he found it beginning to be very cold. What a consummation of his sorrows! He beheld neither his friend nor his garments; and for the third time he perceived too late that he had been cheated. To crown his misfortunes, he was compelled to return home in this pitiful condition, where his wife first began to ridicule him, and then gave him a sound beating.

Every man has just as much vanity as he wants understanding.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

Called again to the exercise of the Supreme Executive power of the State, I cannot, under the peculiar circumstances of the present occasion, refrain from acknowledging, with humble thankfulness, the kind and paternal care of an overruling Providence in behalf of this people, as well through the past year as through those which have preceded it.

Whatever of affliction may, from time to time, have befallen any inconsiderable portion of our citizens, yet, as a community, we have been highly and wonderfully prospered. Health has generally prevailed throughout our extensive territory. The seasons have been favourable for the cultivation of the soil. The stores of the farmer have been filled with the fruits of his labour; and the honest industry of the people, in all the various branches of enterprise and business, has been abundantly rewarded.

Since the meeting of the last Legislature, we have witnessed a new organization of the General Government, under circumstances favourable to the prosperity of the country. The position of Maine as a frontier State, its very extensive commercial interest, owning already more tonnage than either of the other States of the Union, with two exceptions, and its increasing importance in manufactures must, at all times, render the measures of the National Government particularly interesting to us. More especially is that interest at the present time increased, in consequence of the claim asserted by a foreign power to a large portion of the territory, considered by us as justly falling within our jurisdiction. Of the situation of that claim, and the progress made towards its adjustment, I have received no information, of a public nature, other than what has been heretofore communicated to former Legislatures. It is believed to be still under negotiation, and intrusted to the care of those who will conduct it with ability, and with due regard to the interests of this State. It is known that the American and British Commissioners, under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, have differed as to the extent of the line forming our eastern boundary, running north from the source of the St. Croix, by more than one hundred miles, embracing in its consequences a tract of country of more than ten thousand square miles.

Although we may feel perfectly secure that no encroachment upon our jurisdiction, to the extent contended for by the British Commissioner, will ever be permitted, or that any proposition, in the course of negotiation, to vary the true boundary as established by the Treaty of 1783, will ever be listened to, by the Government of the United States without the concurrence of this State, yet, considering the magnitude and very interesting character of the question, it may now be proper to invite your attention particularly to its consideration.

The boundary line between Maine and Lower Canada commences at the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the high lands, thence along the said high lands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean. To ascertain that point was one of the most important objects of the commission, and, remaining undefined by their report, will undoubtedly be the most difficult to adjust, either by negotiation, or in the manner provided by the Treaty. Situated as the question now is, it may be interesting to this State, and certainly is necessary to understanding the principles upon which the pretended claim is urged, that copies of the several maps filed with the Commissioners, the arguments of the Agents, and the Reports of the Commissioners, or extracts from them, be procured; and it may be deemed advisable that measures be taken to collect other information having relation to the subject. More than ten years have elapsed since the ratification of the Treaty which provides for ascertaining and determining this boundary, during which time it is understood that those most interested in the success of the claim before referred to, have not been inactive in acquiring and furnishing their Government with a knowledge of every fact important for its support.

Immediately after the close of the session of the last Legislature, arrangements were made for carrying into effect the Resolve providing "for the assistance of the Deaf and Dumb." Such official notice was given through all the public papers printed in the State as would afford to the friends of those entitled to assistance, information of the time and manner of making their applications, and of the proof necessary to be exhibited. A surprising indifference to the subject seems to have prevailed almost throughout the State. The official returns show the whole number of Deaf and Dumb in the State to be upwards of two hundred; of these a small number only made any application. Nine, having been selected as proper subjects for education, were placed at the American Asylum, and are now receiving instruction at that Institution at the public expense.

The Resolves of the last Legislature, "authorizing the Governor to procure a title to the land upon which the State Arsenal is erected, and for other purposes," have been carried into effect so far as to procure a conveyance to the State, in fee, of the lot sufficiently extensive for the accommodation of such buildings and yards as may be necessary for the safe keeping and preservation of the ordnance and other military property of the State. As the conveyance could not be obtained until the season suitable for building had far advanced, it was thought most for the public interest to delay erecting the buildings and making the other improvements authorized by said Resolves until the ensuing spring.

Under the Resolve making an appropriation for the purpose, a contract has been entered into for supplying early in the ensuing season as many pieces of brass field ordnance as may be necessary for the complete equipment of the Artillery of the State. As this species of force will rarely, if ever, be employed except in defence of towns lying on the coast, and on the large rivers, it is deemed proper that the heavier ordnance should be committed to the charge of the companies raised in such towns; and that the companies raised far in the interior be furnished with the lighter ordnance more easy of transportation to the field, on days of review, and to the coast, should occasion require it. Measures will, therefore, be taken to arrange the field ordnance of the State, in this manner so far as it can be conveniently done. The attention of the National Legislature having been, at the commencement of its present session, particularly called to the subject of the Militia, we may expect that the important power granted to Congress of providing for the organization and discipline of this most effective branch of our national defence will now be exercised.

A Resolve was passed by the fourth Legislature, authorizing the Governor to negotiate with the Penobscot Indians for the transfer of their Islands to the State. These Islands, situated in the Penobscot river many of them large and of excellent soil, are now of inconsiderable advantage to the Indians for agricultural purposes. The inhabitants, on the river townships in the vicinity of the Islands, have repeatedly expressed a desire that they may be purchased; and the Executive has been, at all times, ready to institute a negotiation for that purpose. The tribe not having manifested any disposition to sell, but on the contrary, it being understood that they are not willing to dispose of them for any reasonable compensation, the Resolve remains wholly unexecuted.

From the report of the Inspectors of the State Prison, a copy of which will be laid before you, it appears that since the first of January last forty-two convicts have been discharged, one has escaped, and fifty-three have been committed; that the whole number then confined, at the date of their report, on the twenty-first of December was sixty-nine, of whom twenty-two were in solitary imprisonment under sentence of court, and the residue were principally engaged in some productive employment. The state of health within the prison, during the last year, has been equal to that in the village where it is situated, and even a single case of fever has never occurred within the establishment. The product of the labour of the prisoners has been nearly equal to the whole expense of their support and government, including not only provision and clothing, but their removal from the county prisons, the salary of the Warden, the compensation to the Chaplains and Overseers, the sums paid for medical attendance and to the convicts at the time of their discharge. Considering that a considerable number have been in solitary confinement where no labour could be performed, a greater product was not to have been expected. The Inspectors conclude their report by expressing "their satisfaction with the general management of the concerns of the Institution."

Under the Resolve of the 21st February, 1824, the Attorney General was appointed an agent to collect the several demands assigned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Maine; and also to institute any inquiries relative to certain bonds given for the performance of settling duties.

Having nearly completed the adjustment of the demands trusted to him for collection and settlement, the agent has given assurance that his report on the subject will be made at an early day of the present session. He has ascertained that no bonds given for the performance of settling duties, as described in the Resolve aforesaid, having been enforced or commuted, and none have been paid, since the separation of this State from Massachusetts; and that by a Resolve of the Legislature of that Commonwealth, the time limited for the performance of the conditions expressed in said bonds has been extended to the present year.

I have received from Washington sundry documents showing the present situation of the joint claim of Massachusetts and Maine upon the General Government.

This claim amounting to upwards of eight hundred thousand dollars is for expenses incurred during the late war; and although for a number of years pending before Congress, its merits have never yet been the subject of discussion or particular examination by that body. Having been investigated with great labour by one of the Auditors of the Treasury, and being now under the consideration of a Committee, there is reason to expect an early report, and that it will be definitively acted upon before the close of the present session.

In compliance with a Resolve passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in June last, requesting that a meeting of the commissioners appointed under the act relating to the separation of Maine, should be held to consider the expediency of further surveys and divisions of the lands remaining undivided, the said commissioners met in July and having ordered surveys and adopted such measures as would enable them to make a further division, adjourned to meet in December last, to receive the returns and plans of the surveyors, and to proceed in the execution of their trust, as the interest of both States might require. At the meeting in December, the surveys of the ranges of townships, lying west of the line forming our eastern boundary and extending nearly to the St. John's river were accepted, and a division made of the land remaining undivided in those ranges. Surveys were also accepted, and a division made of five ranges of townships bounded north on a line run due west from the monument at that source of the St. Croix, and extending south, to the fourth range of townships north of Bingham's purchase, east of Penobscot river; embracing all the undivided land north of said range. A division was also made of a tract of undivided land near the Schoodic lake. By these divisions, upwards of four hundred and twenty thousand acres are assigned to Maine. Copies of the reports of the Commissioners and of the maps of the Surveyors will be laid before you as soon as they can be prepared.

Although it may not be considered expedient to make any considerable appropriations from the public treasury at this time for the purpose of internal improvement, yet there are some objects of that nature which would be of so great general advantage, and might be accomplished with so little expense, that they seem now to claim our attention. The road leading from the Penobscot river to Houlton plantation, passes through, and to, a tract of country equal in fertility, and promising as great advantages for settlement and cultivation, as any in the State. The inhabitants on the territory, contiguous to our eastern boundary above the monument are fast increasing; and it cannot be many years before this enterprising and prosperous people, who, for so long a time, in consequence of their detached and remote situation, have been unable to avail themselves of the right of representation and the benefit of the laws of the State, will become sufficiently numerous to constitute a flourishing county. Small appropriations have heretofore been made for opening this road so far as it passes through the public lands, but it is understood not to be in such repair as to render it safe or convenient for travelling at all seasons of the year. Having recently been established as a post road, and being the great channel of communication between that part of the State lying on and west of the Penobscot river, and that watered by the branches of the St. John, it is very desirable that it be completed.

The road from the Kennebec through the unsettled country to the north line of the State, is an important avenue, through which considerable trade is now carried on with the neighbouring Province. If this road should be made and kept in good repair, that trade, at present limited in the variety of its character, would be increased, and an additional market would be opened for the products of the fertile County through which it passes.



The value and importance of the tract of country lying within the jurisdiction of this State north-east of the head waters of the Penobscot, have, until recently, been very imperfectly understood. From unquestionable information there remains no doubt that the lands bordering on the Aroostook river, and also on the main branch of the St. John, are of excellent quality, and that measures may soon be advantageously adopted for their settlement. The plantation at Madawaska, containing already between two and three thousand inhabitants, is in a flourishing situation. The soil is uncommonly productive, and almost every article raised in the northern States is there cultivated successfully. A road leading from the east branch of the Penobscot, crossing the head waters of the Aroostook and meeting the St. John at Fish river, or opposite the mouth of the Madawaska, would open a communication through a large extent of fertile, unsettled country, the value of which would probably be thereby enhanced far beyond the expense of constructing it.

The necessary arrangements preparatory to opening a road in this direction, such as examining the country and surveying and marking the route, would require but a small expenditure, and even the expense of clearing and making it so that it would be passable in the winter season, would be very inconsiderable. A consideration of the general advantages that would result from such a road, by increasing the value and promoting the settlement of a large body of the public lands, and also of the great accommodation it would afford to that part of our population residing on the territory watered by the St. John above the grand falls, by furnishing a direct channel of communication with the centre of the State, has given rise to these suggestions. Should they meet the views of the Legislature, it would be proper to solicit the co-operation of the Government of Massachusetts, as that State is jointly interested with Maine in the territory above mentioned.

The facility with which some of our large rivers may be rendered navigable to a great distance above the tide waters, and the advantages which would result therefrom, must, at no distant period, be duly estimated. It is believed that without a very great expenditure, the Kennebec may be rendered navigable for boats to a considerable distance within the county of Somerset, and perhaps to the confluence of its principal branches. There is already a continued chain of water communication, with the exception of two miles, from Bangor on the Penobscot through the interior in a northwesterly direction, to the waters of the St. John, through which boats have been repeatedly conducted.

If a system of internal improvement should ever be matured by the General Government, and the national funds be appropriated for that purpose, it is believed that a portion of such appropriation might be judiciously expended within this State.

In addition to the roads before mentioned, each of which will communicate directly with foreign territory, and may be of important advantage for military purposes, the improvement of the navigation of our rivers by clearing them of natural obstructions, and the opening of canals and water courses in different parts of the State, are objects to which the attention of the General Government might be properly invited.

It will be recollected that on a former occasion, I expressed a wish for reasons then assigned, not to be a candidate for re-election, but to be permitted to retire from this office at the close of the last year. Circumstances arising from that intimation seemed, however, to require that I should so far yield my wishes as not, at that time, absolutely to withdraw from the service of the State. Since then the whole people have had ample opportunity to interchange opinions in relation to a successor, and the present seems to me a favourable time for making a change in the Supreme Executive of the State. Hoping that the public good will be promoted, and believing that the public tranquillity will not be disturbed by the measure, I have determined to withdraw from the administration of the Government at the close of the present year. In announcing this determination, I feel called upon to declare my deep sense of the kindness manifested by my Fellow-Citizens in repeatedly affording me the most valuable reward in their power to bestow—the unequivocal evidence of their confidence and approbation.

I may have occasion in the progress of the session to make further communications by special message, and will now only add, that it shall be my constant endeavour to do every thing in my power to facilitate the despatch of the public business, and to co-operate with the two branches of the Legislature in all such measures as will have a tendency to promote the public welfare; and that it will ever be among the highest gratifications of my life to see the people of this State united and prosperous and happy.

ALBION K. PARRIS.

Council Chamber, Jan. 7, 1826.

## MAINE LEGISLATURE.

### IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 3.  
200 copies of the Governor's Message were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

#### JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Literature and Literary Institutions—Messrs. Dunlap and Pond of the Senate, and Fessenden, Wingate, and Kavanagh.

On State Lands—Messrs. Williams and Pond, Hutchinson, Chandler, and Davis.

On Incorporation of Towns—Messrs. Green and Elden, Delano, Chase, and Butler.

On Incorporations of Parishes and other Religious Societies, Ministerial and School Lands—Messrs. Francis and Wilson, Cobb, Warren, and Stone.

On Interior Fisheries—Messrs. Parsons and Kimball, McKown, Kimball, and Pillsbury.

On Turnpikes, Bridges, and Canals—Messrs. Prime and Holland, Dunn, Rollins, and Gowan.

On Application for Manufacturing Companies—Messrs. Southwick and Scamman, Spring, Coburn, and Bent.

On Banks and Banking Institutions—Messrs. Churchill and Williams, Howard, Mowry, and Roberts.

On Militia and Military Affairs—Messrs. Campbell and Butman, Chase, Webber, and Emery.

On Applications from sick and wounded Soldiers—Messrs. Dunn and Howard, Dragoun, Riggs, and Morrill.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Stebbins and Dunlap, Longfellow, Boutelle, Deane, Abbot, and Alden.

On Accounts—Messrs. Scamman and Parsons, Blaney, White, and Hodgman.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Bills of the 2d Reading—Messrs. Stebbins, Dunlap, Prime, Parsons, Dunn, Williams, and Pond.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Churchill, Green, Scamman, Southwick, and Kimball.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10.  
Joseph Howard, Senator elect from the County of Oxford, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The Petitions of Levi Whitman with the accompanying papers, taken from the files; of Henry W. Fuller and others, praying to be incorporated by the name of the "Kennebec Mill Dam Association," were severally referred.

Order of the House of Representatives that the Committee on Accounts, in making allowance to the State Printers for their services for the political year 1825, be instructed to take into consideration the

proposals made by the several printers of the town of Portland, and submitted to the Committee appointed on the subject of the State printing the last year, was read and concurred.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.

Mr. Butman, Senator elect from Penobscot county, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.  
Petitions of Daniel Brown and others; of Daniel Brown; of Jacob Davis and others; of Wm. Lowell; were severally read.

Order of the Senate that the Judicial Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Criminal Code so that criminals now punishable with DEATH, may be punishable by CONFINEMENT FOR LIFE, was passed, and sent down for concurrence.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12.

Petitions of Moses Springer, Jr. and others; of Casco Bank; of George Shaw and others; the remonstrance of Daniel Brown and others; of Richard Waldron; of Joseph Farrow and others; of James Binnell and others; of Ansel Lathrop and others; of Timothy Chase and others; of Perez Ellis and others; of Saml. Ghesley; were severally read and referred in concurrence with the House.

Orders of Notice were granted on the Petitions of John Storer and others; of Jona. Young and others; of the Town of Denmark.

### IN THE HOUSE.

MONDAY, Jan. 9.

The Governor's Message was received, read, and 400 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The Speaker announced his appointment of the following Standing Committees of the House.  
On Pay Rolls—Messrs. Pierce of Greene, Holt of Norway, and Lord of Kennebec-Port.

On County Estimates—Messrs. Johnson of Belfast, Hazlet of Searsport, and Quinnam of Wiscasset.  
On Finance—Messrs. Adams of Portland, Quinnam of Wiscasset, and Cummings of Paris.

On Bills of 2d Reading—Messrs. Benson of China, Eveleth of Windham, Clark of Hallowell, Warren of Palmyra, and Jewett of Bowdoinham.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Abbot of Vassalboro', Bourne of Kennebec, Evans of Gardiner, Hall of Camden, and Humphrey of Gray.

On Change of Names—Messrs. Bridgman of Leeds, Woodbury of Minto, and Ricker of Waterborough.  
On Leave of Absence—Messrs. Burr of Litchfield, Poland of Standish, and Sampson of Waldoborough.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10.

On motion of Mr. Holt, it was

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from attachment, execution and distress, all bread-stuff and provisions exclusively designed for the use of families, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.

On motion of Gen. Fessenden,  
Ordered, That the Justices of the Supreme Court be requested to give an opinion to this House on the following questions:

1st. Has a town having a right to choose a Representative, the power to waive that right, and vote not to choose a Representative, and would such vote bind the minority in such town.

2d. Have towns and plantations, classed in Districts for the purpose of choosing a Representative, a right to send a Representative, when a majority of the towns or plantations have voted not to send. And further ordered, that the Clerk of this House transmit the foregoing order to said Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court forthwith, and request an early decision of the question proposed.

## CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF MAINE, FOR 1826.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

### SENATE.

YORK. George Scamman, Joseph Prime, Nathaniel Elden.

CUMBERLAND. Robert P. Dunlap, Josiah Dunn, Jr., James C. Churchill.

LINCOLN. JONAS WHEELER, (President,) Stephen Parsons, Nathaniel Green, Josiah Stebbins.

Kennebec. Joseph Southwick, Thomas Francis, Reuel Williams.

HANCOCK. John S. Kimball, Samuel M. Pond.

OXFORD. Cornelius Holland, Joseph Howard.

SOMERSET. Obed Wilson.

PENOBSCOT. Samuel Butman.

WASHINGTON. James Campbell.

Nathaniel Low, Secretary.

Ebenezer Hutchinson, Assistant Secretary.

Rev. Elijah Kellogg, Chaplain.

John Merrill, Messenger.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN RUGGLES, of Thomaston, Speaker.

#### COUNTY OF YORK.

Alfred, John Sayward, Jr.; Burton, Samuel Hill; Berwick, Wm. Weymouth; Bucksford, Seth Spring; Cornish, Simon Peas; Eliot, William Fogg; Hollis, John Smith; Kittery, Joshua T. Chase; Kennebec, Edward E. Bourne; Kennebec-Port, Daniel W. Lord; Litchfield, Simeon Strout, Jr.; Lyman, Nathaniel Hill; Limerick, Jonathan Hayes; Lebanon, Samuel Pray; Newfield, Gamaliel E. Smith; Parsonsfield, Noah Weeks; South Berwick, Joshua Roberts; Saco, George Parcher; Sanford, John Powers; Shapleigh, John Trahan; Waterborough, Phineas Ricker; Wells, Nicholas Gilman; York, Elihu Bragdon.

#### COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Braintree, Peter O. Alden; Bridgton, John Willett; Baldwin, Rufus Sanborn; Cumberland, Nicholas Rideout, Jr.; Cape Elizabeth, Micah Higgins; Danville, Ebenezer Whitman, Jr.; Durham, Allen H. Cobb; Freeport, Edmund Pratt; Falmouth, Wm. Crabtree; Gorham, Clark Dyer; Gray, Mesach Humphrey; Harpswell, none; Hallowell, W. H. Woodbury; New Gloucester, John Webber; North-Yarmouth, Jacob Mitchell; Otisfield & Harrison, Jonathan Britton; Portland, Isaac Adams, Stephen Longfellow, Samuel Fessenden; Pownall, none; Poland, William Dunn; Raymond & Thompson Pond Plantation, Henry Jordan; Standish, Benjamin Poland; Scarborough, Henry V. Camston; Westbrook, Wm. Slemmons; Windham, John Eveleth.

#### COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Alna & New-Castle, Edward Kavanagh; Bath, Joseph F. Wingate; Bowdoin, Charles Potter; Bowdoinham & Richmond, George Jewett; Boothbay, John McKown; Bristol, Aaron Blaney; Camden, Fry Hall; Dresden & Palermo, George Houdlette; Edgemoor, Westville Greenleaf; Friendship, none; Georgetown, Benjamin Riggs; Hope & Appleton Plantation, Abiah Richardson; Jefferson, Justus Richardson; Litchfield, David C. Burr; Lisbon, Aaron Drival; Lewiston, Dan Read; Montville & Montville Plantation, Joseph Gowin; Nobleborough, Ephraim Rollins; Phippsburg, none; St. George & Cushing, Joseph Gilchrist; Thomaston, John Ruggles; Topsham, Nahum Perkins; Union & Washington, Samuel Doe; Wiscasset, Daniel Quinnam; Warren, Amos H. Holgman; Waldoborough, Charles Sampson; Whitefield, Joseph Bailey; Wales, none; Woolwich, Ebenezer Delano.

#### COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

Augusta, Robert Howard; Alton & Freedom, John Winslow; China, Abisha Benson; Clinton & Winslow, Samuel Hudson; Chesterfield, Vienna & Fayette,

Merrell Clough; Dearborn, Rome & Belgrade, Pease & Morrell, Jr.; Farmington, Edward Butler; Gardiner, George Evans; Greene, Alfred Pierce, Jr.; Hallowell, William Clark; Jay, Emily & Burnham, Phineas E. Bennett; Leeds, Thomas W. Bridgman; Monmouth, Benjamin White, Jr.; Mt. Vernon & N. Sharon, Elijah Morse; Pittston & Windsor, Eliakim Scammon; Readfield, Jere. Page; Sidney, Reuel Howard; Vassalboro', Joseph R. Abbot; Waterville, Timothy Boutelle; Wilson, Ephraim Woodman; Winthrop, Nathan Howard.

#### COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

Belfast, Ralph C. Johnson; Bucksport, Samuel M. Pond (chosen into the Senate); Belmont, Waldo, Knox & Swanville, James Weymouth; Deer-Isle, George Kimball; Eden & Mount Desert, Abraham Thomas; Ellsworth, Trenton, Surry, Mariaville, &c. John G. Deane; Frankfort, Thomas Snow; Jackson, Brooks, Limerick & Monroe, Silas Warren; Prospect, Wm. French, 2d.; Sedgwick & Bluehill, Jonathan Allen; Falmouth, &c. &c. George Dyer; Gouldsborough, Sullivan & Plantations 8 & 9, John Sargent; Searsport & Lunenburg, Harry Hazeltine; Nulport, &c. Josiah Farrar.

#### COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Albany & Bucksfield, Asa Cummings; Bethel, Newry & Gilead, Timothy Hastings; Denmark, Fryeburg & Fryeburg Addition, Samuel Gibson; Hiram, Stephen Myrick; Jay & Canton, Moses Stone; Livermore, Thomas Chase Jr.; Norway & Greenwood, Uriah Holt; Plant. No. 4, Peru, Dixfield, Weld & Mexico, John Storer; Paris, Simeon Cummings; Porter, Hiram & Brownfield, William Towle; Rumford, Andover, Howard's Gore & Woodstock, Francis Cushman; Sumner & Harford, Daniel Hutchinson; Turner, Timothy Howe; Waterford, Lorell & Seiden, Eleazer Hamlin.

#### COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Anson, Joseph Moore; Aron, N. Vineyard & Strong, Nehemiah Hunt; Bloomfield, Eleazer Coburn; Embury, Concord & New-Portland, Lemuel Witham; Fairfield, Samuel Taylor, Jr.; Harmony & Athens, Thomas Horrick; Kingfield, Phillips, Freeman & N. Salem, Rufus K. J. Porter; Mercer, Industry & Stark, Abel Baker; Palmira, Hartland, Ripley, Monson, St. Albans, Cornma & Parkman, Henry Warren; Plant. No. 5, Milburn, Canaan & Pittsfield, Jonas Heald; Solon, Bingham, Madison & Moscow, Josiah French.

#### COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

Bangor, Orono, Dutton & Sunkhaze, David J. Bent; Brewer, Orrington & Eddington, Luther Eaton; Dover, Guilford, Foxcroft, Atkinson & Sangerville, Thomas Dabee; Exeter, Corinth, Garland, Dexter, New-Charleston & Arkland, Winthrop Chapman; Hampden, Newberg & Herman, Daniel Emery; Marfield, Seber, Williamsburg, Brownville, Kilmarnock, Blackburg, & No. 1, 7th Range, Joseph McIntosh; Newport, Etna, Carmel, Dixmont, Lescant & No. 3, 3d Range, Noah K. George.

#### COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

Addison, Jonesboro' & Columbia, John B. Wass; Calais & Robinson, Anson G. Chandler; Dennyville, Cooper, &c. Jonas Farnsworth; Eastport, Timothy Pillsbury; Lubec, Jabez Mowry; Machias, Obadiah Hill; Steuben, Cherryfield & Harrington, Joseph Adams.

James Loring Child, of Alna, Clerk.  
Herbert T. Moore, Assistant Clerk.  
The Clergy of Portland officiate in rotation according to seniority, as  
Thomas Baker, Door Keeper.  
William C. Baker, Page.

## NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

#### IN THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

Mr. Holmes submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for a survey of a road from Penobscot River, in the State of Maine, to the St. John's; and for a survey of a road from some point on the Kennebec River, in the same State, to some point on the Canada line, in the direction of Quebec; also, a survey of the Kennebec River, and a report of the improvements that may be made in its navigation, with an estimate of the expense; also, a survey for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a Canal to unite the waters of the Kennebec, or Androscoggin, with Casco Bay—with a report and estimate of the expense.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5.

Mr. Holmes' resolution, relative to the providing for surveys of certain roads, &c. in the State of Maine, was taken up and agreed to.

The engrossed bill "to provide for the seizure and sale of property brought into the United States in violation of the Revenue Laws, in certain cases," was read a third time, PASSED, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

The Senate then proceeded, as in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the bill "to provide for the security of public money in the hands of clerks of courts, attorneys, and marshals, and their deputies."

Mr. Holmes said, this bill had been postponed a few days ago, from the suggestion of his colleague, who had inquired why the Attorney General should not be required to give bond as well as the District Attorneys. He had paid some attention to the subject, and he thought such a provision would be rather incongruous in a bill of this kind—though he was satisfied that it would be well some provision should be made respecting the duties of the Attorney General, at the Seat of Government. He was not sure but it might be necessary to regulate the conduct of the officers of some other of the offices of the Government, so as to prevent the necessity of having a separate, or home department. The whole subject required considerable consideration; but he had his doubts as to the propriety of requiring an officer, who was one of the President's cabinet, to give bonds. That the office of the Attorney General required further regulation, he was well satisfied—but he doubted if it was proper, in a bill of this kind, connecting it with subordinate offices: therefore he should not propose any amendment to that effect. Mr. H. then proceeded, and briefly explained the several provisions of the bill.

Mr. Chandler said, that when he made the suggestion the other day, respecting the Attorney General, alluded to by his colleague, he did not intend that he should be required to give bonds to execute any part of his duty as an adviser of the President; he would most probably give his opinion faithfully without being under bond. Mr. C. said he had been told that the Attorney General received money as well as the District Attorneys; he therefore thought it proper he should likewise be required to give security.

Mr. White offered several amendments to the details of the bill, which were agreed to; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3.

Petitions were presented by Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Sprague, of Maine.

Mr. Lincoln, of Maine, stated the following, which lies on day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Department of War be directed to report to this House, the rules which have governed that Department in allowance of claims for the services of the Militia of the several States, rendered during the late war with Great Britain.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

The resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Lincoln, calling on the Department of War for the Rules which regulate that Department, in allowance of militia claims of the several States, being taken up—

Mr. Burleigh moved to amend the resolution, by adding thereto the following:

"Also, to communicate to this House the reports of the Third Auditor, not before communicated, relative to the claim of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the services of their militia during the late war."

The amendment, by the consent of the mover, was adopted.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5.

On motion of Mr. Sprague, of Maine, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the granting of coasting and fishing licenses to vessels in Collection Districts to which such vessels do not belong.

## INTELLIGENCE.

### FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

A letter from an American gentleman at Buenos Ayres, in speaking of the late victory gained by the Patriots of the Banda Oriental, over the Brazilian troops, thus describes the manner in which the battle was fought—

Best States.

"The two armies met at a plain called Saranday, a place very favourable to cavalry, of which both parties were composed. The people of this country always fight on horseback, armed with a carbine and broad sword. Before the battle, Lavelleja made a short address to his men, or friends, as he called them, and then gave the necessary orders, the most important of which was, that they were to use nothing but the sabre—their carbines were fastened at their backs in such a manner as to afford some protection to the back and neck. The Brazilians advanced in a canter, while the Patriots commenced at a trot. When within sixty yards of each other, the Patriots broke into a brisk gallop, and as they closed quickened their pace. The Brazilians continued advancing in a canter till within twenty yards, when they fired, but before they could throw their carbines over their shoulders and draw their swords, the Patriots at full speed, were upon them, sword in hand. After a conflict of about twenty minutes, the Brazilians, unable to sustain the shock, gave way at every point."

REVENUE LOSSES. The attention of Congress has been called to the late revenue transactions in Philadelphia; and there were appearances that the United States would suffer heavy loss from them. It will be found, also, that the President, or Treasury Department, has been prompt in the removal of the Custom-House Officers, in Philadelphia, to whose remissness or mismanagement much of the losses has been attributed. It ought to be added notwithstanding, that no imputation as yet rests on the propriety of the Collector or Surveyor. It is said, that immediately after the delicatations were discovered, they made every exertion in their power to remedy the evil; and it would appear with some success. In a notice in the New-York papers, it is stated, that John Steele, Collector of Philadelphia, had seized six hundred and fifty-one chests of Hyson Skin Tea, which were imported into Philadelphia in the ship Benjamin Rush, from Canton, in July last, where they were unladen without any permit, and were found in the store of Messrs. Smith & Nichol, in the city of New-York, unaccompanied with any certificate. The trial of the libel of this seizure took place on Saturday last; and if the seizure be decreed to be forfeited, the avails will go far towards answering the responsibilities which the collector and his surties are under.

Boston Cent.

Letters from Philadelphia mention, that Gen. Cadwallader has been appointed Collector, and Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Surveyor of the Customs for that port. In this case the removal of Gen. Steele, and the Surveyor of the port, who were implicated in the late revenue transaction in Philadelphia, have been prompt.

The amount of the duties due to the United States, by Thompson, is said to be nearly nine hundred thousand dollars; the surety for the most part of which is said to be a bankrupt.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. A great fire occurred at Petersburg, (Va.) on the night of the 4th inst. About 40 buildings and a proportionate quantity of property has been destroyed. Insurance to a considerable amount had been made, and the principal loss to individuals consists in groceries, produce, &c. Among other sufferers, the editor of the Republican had his materials thrown into such a state of confusion, and so much injured, that he was compelled to suspend the publication of his paper.

From circumstances, there is no doubt entertained that this scene of wide-spread destruction was the work of some vile incendiary, reckless as wicked; and it is hoped he will yet be discovered and met with the punishment due to the blackest of crimes.—*Best Traveller.*

A melancholy event lately occurred at Chatham, (Conn.) Norman Hurd placed a pan of lighted charcoal in a small new building for the purpose of drying the plastering. The next morning two of his daughters went into it, and shut the door, and were soon after found on the floor apparently lifeless. Attempts were immediately made to resuscitate them, but on the youngest without effect. The eldest, 11 years old, exhibited some symptoms of life, but it was doubtful whether she would recover.—*B. States.*



## THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1826.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—The following letter written by our Correspondent, who is a member in the Legislature, gives a history of some things which are well worth knowing. We take great pleasure in laying it before our readers.

Portland, Jan. 13, 1826.

DEAR SIR—The public papers from hence, will inform you of the general train of events in this place; but there are many things here, which the printers will not tell you, and for this plain reason, they do not, and cannot possibly understand them themselves; there are so many springs upon springs, and wheels within wheels in our political machinery here, that I imagine it would be much easier to comprehend and explain the whole scope of Ezekiel's vision, than to comprehend or explain the design and end of one of our evening caucuses. One thing, however, upon this subject, is apparent, and somewhat amusing; the few Clergymen in the Legislature appear to be the most active and zealous managers on these occasions, of any members we have. This observation is so strikingly just, that I have heard it observed, in particular, of the Rev. Gentlemen from H— and D—, that if they had served their Maker with half the fidelity, with which they serve their party, they must have rendered themselves the pride and ornaments of their profession.

I hope, however, the fermentation of sentiment which now prevails will soon be suffered, in some measure, at least, to subside; yet it is impossible for me to conjecture what will be done. The adjournment of the Convention for selecting a candidate for Governor, takes place this evening; but what will be done, I am unable to say. I am well satisfied that a vast majority of the members are in favour of Mr. Lincoln; but many are indignant at the method of calling and organizing the Convention; and are determined never to act under the control of such leading-strings. Some are of the opinion that the measures of Monday evening, were taken on purpose to raise a quarrel over Mr. Lincoln's head; in order to treat him with so much rudeness, as to induce him to withdraw, and then to set up Mr. Holmes; but time and circumstances must be left either to corroborate or to explode this hypothesis.

In filling the vacancy at the Senate Board, for Oxford County, the members from that County were divided 6 to 8; viz. 6 for Howard, and 8 for Hubbard; but the Convention reversed the majority, and gave Howard 8 above Hubbard. In filling the vacancy for Hancock, afterwards, the Adams' Candidate came in by a majority of 1 or 2; and the caucus question for adjournment, was carried by a majority of 2 or 3 on the same side. How the balance of power actually stands, is, nevertheless, yet undetermined; and we have a number of neutral characters here, called the "cowards," who take no part in these transactions. If these non-combatants should get wound up to the requisite pitch of courage or craziness, to join forces with either party, such an alliance will undoubtedly ensure a preponderance of power.

Here is politics enough, I imagine, for one meal; so Adieu.

Gov. PARRIS.—Our readers will learn in the perusal of the Governor's Message to the Legislature that he utterly declines being again considered as a Candidate for that important office, which he has filled for four years past, with honour to himself and discharged its high and responsible duties with such general satisfaction. In this County he will be remembered with gratitude by many of its citizens; he will, no doubt, have their best wishes for his future prosperity and happiness, whether in public or private life.

NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR.—We are pleased to learn that at the Republican Convention held at Portland on Friday evening last, that the Hon. ENOCH LINCOLN, our present Representative in Congress, was nominated, almost unanimously, as a Candidate for our next Governor. Mr. Lincoln is a republican; but he is not one of those men who will sacrifice principle on the altar of party. We have no doubt but he will receive the support of the electors of the State generally. He will preside over Maine as Chief Magistrate with dignity and honor to himself, and give satisfaction to all parties who are well disposed to the interests of this State.

By the politeness of T. CLARK, Esq. we have received the Report of the Treasurer of this State.—Some extracts we give below.

The receipts for the year 1825, amounted to the sum of \$86,945 76  
Of which sum the several Banks in this State, paid \$15,972 45  
The several Clerks of Courts, as Justices' fees, paid \$5,842 00  
By duties on Commissions, such as Sheriffs, Clerks of Courts, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, &c. paid \$380 00  
Of which sum the County of Oxford paid \$113 00  
The expenditures during the same time were \$82,229 49  
The Managers of the Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery have paid into the treasury, \$11,077 55

Masonic Mirror.—The enterprising publishers of this paper have commenced its second volume. They have made great improvements as to its convenience and appearance; and we feel pleased to learn that their encouragement has been equal to their most sanguine expectations. We really hope it will receive that support from the Fraternity which it so richly deserves.

We have received the fourth number of Messrs. Porter & Badger's STAGE REGISTER, which contains its usual quantity of information respecting Stages, Steam packets, &c., with some considerable additions from the third number. We should think that Stage owners would be very particular in communicating their respective Routes, with the days of starting, fare, and the like. As we have found some errors in the Register, we hope that all Stage owners will examine it very carefully, and when they find an error send a correct statement to the enterprising publishers, who have spared neither time or trouble to make their paper (the Traveller) and Register interesting and valuable. It gives us pleasure to learn that the Publishers have received such flattering encouragement. We hope it will continue.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON, (S. C.) We learn from the Charleston Courier that this city was visited by fire on the 21st December last, which was more destructive to property than any they have experienced for several years. One entire square of buildings was destroyed except three houses. Many other buildings were burnt.—Some part of the property was insured.

The following touching remarks are from Mr. CRAFTS, Editor of the Courier:

SORROWS OF CHARLESTON.—In the midst of a festive season, when the heart and the house of every Carolinian are open to the cheerful rites and duties of hospitality, a melancholy and distressing fire has afflicted our city. Enveloped in the burning and blazing air, the weak structures of mortals have withered and vanished. Industry looks in vain for the fruit of her labours.—Wealth sighs for the precariousness of its possessions—and poverty wrings her hands in agony over her desolate hearth. The hand of the Almighty is in these things. These are only stern lessons of pious virtue—to the rich, that they bow in humility to the dispensations of that blessed Providence which has permitted them to appropriate to themselves so much of its own property—to the poor, that they be not disheartened by suffering, but remember, that at this same cold and inclement season, the Son of the Almighty had no habitation but a manger—to the community at large, that they prove their common origin and mutual fidelity by rushing eagerly to the assistance of the distressed and forlorn. These are the uses of calamity. And yet what calamity can afflict virtue? Is it not the grace of the earth, and has it not the promise of the skies? Is it not content with this glorious terrace, with that magnificent canopy?—What would a virtuous man take for the consolations of his own bosom, in the belief, that he was performing on earth the duties enjoined by his father in Heaven? Nothing. The splendour of wealth can neither dazzle or betray the purity of virtue. The essence of virtue is Religion, and the rewards of Religion are content, resignation, tranquillity and hope.

ANOTHER FIRE.—On Sunday morning last Mr. Geo. F. Richardson and Mr. Daniel Dennett, of Topsham, had their three-story building destroyed by fire.—The loss is estimated at \$10,000. S. & W. Perkins, who occupied a part of the building as a store, lost \$6,000 in notes and accounts.

EXTRAORDINARY REMOVALS.—We have learnt by the Eastern Argus, of the 10th inst. that there has been a great deal of changing, not only in the political world, but in the situation of towns, especially "down East."—Dennysville, Cooper, Eastport, Lubec, Machias, Steuben, Cherryfield, Harrington, &c., which towns, for several years past have been situated in the County of Washington, now seem to be located in that of Penobscot, while the towns of Exeter, Corinth, Garland, Dexter, New-Charleston, Kirkland, Hampden, Newberg, Hermon, Maxfield, Sebec, Williamsburg, Brownville, Kilmarnock, Blakesburg, Newport, Etna, Carmel, Dixmont, Levant, &c., have removed into the County of Washington. We have not understood that there was any particular juggling in all these movements, or who were those most engaged in making them. The information is, no doubt, correct, as it has been corroborated by the Maine (Bath) Gazette, which is opposed to the Argus in some political questions. However, we live in an age of improvements; even our County of Oxford, has the town of Perry, &c. attached to it.

NANTUCKET BANKS.—We learn that specie has been obtained in New-York for these Banks so as to enable them to redeem their bills.

NEWS.—Two gentlemen not long since were riding in a gig out of the city of New-York to White Plains, when they were alarmed by the cry of fire, and on looking round they found their vehicle in flames!!! They must have been warm travellers.

THE JUDICIARY.—The House of Representatives yesterday entered seriously on the discussion of a measure, whose importance is magnified by the obviously imperative necessity for some such measure, but which is intrinsically sufficiently interesting. In our whole political system, there is nothing more valuable than the Judiciary, by the aid of which, whilst the powers of the Government are asserted, the rights of the several States, as well as of individuals, are upheld and maintained. A creature of the Constitution, it is of posterior birth to it, but, of creation so soon following it, that the Judiciary Act of 1789 is almost as sacred as the Constitution itself, and should be approached with nearly the same reverence. That Act, as Mr. Webster justly remarked yesterday, is worthy of admiration as a System formed at a single effort. It is as admirable as a Legislative act, as the Constitution is as a body of organic law. It is obvious, however, that the dimensions of the body politic have swelled beyond the limits of the System established at the commencement of the Government, and that, to use a homely figure, the old coat wants letting out. This is precisely what is proposed by the bill now before the House of Representatives, which we should be happy to see passed into a law. We need not invite attention to the exposition of the views of the Judiciary Committee, by its Chairman; for they can hardly fail to attract universal attention.—Nat. Int. Jan. 5.

## Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

### A DREAM.

*Ilud mihi maximo argumento ad hujus innocentiam potest esse—quo studio vitam tuam te absente exegerit—Convenienter natura.*

'Twas a delightful Winter eve, and the full-orbed moon rolled in refulgent splendour up the eastern sky, shedding her silver ray along the snow-capped hills, and plains, and valleys. The stars too seemed to shine with more than usual lustre o'er the delightful scene. The sun had scarcely disappeared behind the western hills, and the sable curtain began to be cast about our heads; when all the rustic train met in the village hall, to enjoy a social chat, a favourite dance, and other innocent amusements. I was one of their number, and, after spending a pleasant evening in social amusements, I retired to my chamber with a merry heart. While the moon shone in at the windows, and the cheerful sound of the sleigh-bells of the dissolving multitude rung in my ears, I stretched myself on my couch. Scarce had my head touched my pillow, when sleep stole insensibly upon me; which gave birth to the following dream:

Methought I was placed in the chair of State, as sole judge of the country; that all cases, large or small, were brought before me, to be settled and determined. That I had a full view of a large portion of mankind; and was acquainted with the conduct of the same, male and female, in a greater or less degree. I found that a large part of mankind sacrificed more to the will than to the appetite; but what interested me most was, the prevailing fashion of disagreement, among the young men and maidens; the latter of which, it appeared, often sued for damages and met with smiling success. There soon appeared before me a young lady, apparently of eighteen years of age, of the most exquisite beauty I had ever beheld. Her eyes were as beautiful and shone like diamonds set in the choicest gold, while her cheeks bloomed like the rose. She came tossing along with an air of the utmost haughtiness and self-coquetry; and such a boldness pervaded her countenance, that I almost blushed at the sight of her. Her voice was as smooth as the gentlest breeze, and I soon found she was an accomplished flatterer. "Mr. —, (says she), I have come to you for the purpose of commencing immediate suit, against a young gentleman, for breach of promise; and shall not be content short of a handsome sum." The young man himself soon came with all the dignity of a man of sense and principle. He appeared to be two or three and twenty, with a robust but delicate form, and a movement, and a manner, far from flattery or deception. A kind of forgiving mildness seemed to smile in his countenance, and grace every peculiar feature and complexion. The young lady I found to be an heiress to a very considerable estate, which she was likely soon to have the disposal of; while the young man, had but a small patrimony; and laboured for his support. The council for both parties next appeared with a host of witnesses on either side, both male and female. The case was now brought to a full hearing of the court, and the witnesses examined. Among those for the plaintiff were heard the voice of Flattery, Inconstancy, Deceit and Falsehood, and each of them received a direct benediction from the lady. At length the various witnesses were each severally heard, and an able plea pronounced by the Attorney at the Bar, Mr. Selfconceit, Esq. for the plaintiff and Mr. Plaindealer for the defendant. It appeared by the testimony given, that the young man had paid his address to the lady for several years past, (which he himself wished not to deny,) and that not long since he had occasion to be absent at a distance for a few months, in which time the young lady had received the addresses of a number of young beaux, without his knowledge or consent; and for that reason, he declined having any more intercourse with her who had used him so ill.

It now only remained for me to pronounce judgment which was soon done, and also in favour of the defendant in the action.

The clamour it occasioned among the lady's party was so great that I awoke, and lo! the sun had already risen upon the earth, and shone even into my chamber.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

Three quarters of the Newspapers we open contain accounts of FIRE. The old story of "its being supposed the work of an incendiary" is discontinued, and these calamities are now generally attributed to their more probable cause—carelessness.

In order to be as secure as possible from such mistakes, people should do at least five things. First, they should get their combustible property insured.—Secondly, they should supply themselves with ladders and buckets. Thirdly, in every inhabited building they should always have water handy, and in those not inhabited, in the night they should put out every spark. Fourthly, they should be particularly careful of lamps and candles—and fifthly, they should be prepared for the worst that can happen.

When a poor family is burnt out of house and home in the midst of winter, we know very well that the neighbours will give more freely than in any other case, for the cause of the distress is so plainly before their eyes—the suffering and the wants of the objects of charity so palpably manifested, that no man who has any conscience or feels any sort of accountability to his Maker or his fellow men, can or dare refuse, if he has any thing to give to give it. Yet such donations afford but a mere relief from immediate suffering, and in their utmost stretch, they cannot restore the fireside and the home.

As to insurance—no policies that we ever heard of, are framed to cover wanton negligence—in such cases they must be void; and neighbours might perhaps be more sparing in their charities, if they knew that the man whose house was burned had fallen asleep on his bed, with a book in one hand and a candle in the other. Your careless man buys old stove pipes and sends those who are too stupid to do any thing else, to put them up. He buys charcoal fresh from the coalpit, and empties it in his wooden bin. Puts his bed in a tub and sets it on the north-west side of his house, in a sharp winter's night to cool. He hires chimney sweepers for their looks—never turns his chinnyvans for fear—and snuffs his candle with his fingers for economy. Lanterns, in his house, are as scarce as fire-buckets. There are no stairs to the scuttle, no ladder to the roof—the chimney is cracked—the well-rope is broken and the house is not insured. The good man has been at work all day, making (as the saying is) gun-flints, in a powder-mill, and leaves off his work and comes home because his wife with a no-topped warming-pan in her hand is crying fire, and his children with their cotton clothes in a blaze, are screaming in chorus. So let people insure their property and be careful too.

GLASS MANUFACTURE. The New-England Glass Company manufacture the value of \$200,000 per ann. The South Boston Company, 166,400—Essex-street Company, 78,000—Sandwich Company, about 64,000—Phoenix Company, about 18,200—Chelmsford Company, 31,200.

THE number of deaths in Salem, in 1825, we learn was 319—and 40 died abroad. The deaths in Boston last year, were 1453.

## Married.

In Buckfield, by Nathaniel Harlow, Esq. Mr. Nathaniel Gatchell, of Durham, to Miss Deborah Bicknell.

In Turner, by Charles L. Turner, Esq. Mr. Amos Lindsey, of Canton, to Miss Hannah Leavitt, of Turner.

In Minot, Master Winslow Small, aged 17, and weighing 90 pounds, to Miss Polly Small, aged 20, and weighing 150 pounds.

In Hartford, by Bethuel Carey, Esq. Mr. Washington Starboard to Miss Jane Briggs.

In Scituate, (Mass.) Rev. Massena Berthier Ballou, of Boston, to Miss Mary Sheffield Jacobs, of the former place.

In Deerfield, Mr. Rufus GUNN to Miss Betsy BALL, both of Deerfield.

The arms of Cupid are but feathered darts, Shot from his pliant bow at youthful hearts; But ah! what fate awaits us; lovers, all, When Hymen holds a Gun well loaded with a BALL.

## Died.

In this town, Mr. Luke Ryerson.

In Sumner, Louisa, youngest child of Mr. David Buck, aged 6 months.

In Union, Mrs. Abigail Fuller, in the 41st year of her age. She had the dropsy for which she was tapped three times, and two hundred and eight pounds of water were taken from her.

In Gardiner, (Mass.) Mrs. Rebecca Nichols, aged 80.

In Westborough, Miss Susan W. Brigham, daughter of the late Hon. Elijah Brigham, aged 27.

In Barre, on the 20th of December last, Mr. Jeduthun Sherman, aged 71.—On the 1st of January inst. Mrs. Anna Sherman, relict of Mr. Jason Sherman, aged 76.

## INSURANCE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the

### NEW-ENGLAND

Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated for the express purpose of insuring against losses or damage by fire, with a Capital of two hundred thousand dollars, is now ready to receive proposals for insurance, at a very low rate of premiums—so that people may have perfect security from that kind of loss which the greatest care and attention, cannot always prevent, and which frequently reduces, at once, affluent and independent families to poverty and distress.

Payment for all losses will be made within thirty days after the loss shall be ascertained and proved without any deduction whatever.

ASA BARTON.

Paris, Jan. 16, 1826.

### PRIZES! PRIZES!!

THE Numbers drawn in the GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF RHODE ISLAND, were

2—44—42—58—32—50—13—7  
which gave to the Adventurers at the Oxford Bookstore, one Prize of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and many smaller ones.

### Another Drawing

Will be heard from on Saturday next.

CAPITAL PRIZE 20,000—Two of 10,000—Ten of 1,000, &c. &c.

Prize—Quarters, \$1 33 cents.

The Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery will draw next week—Tickets for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE.

Jan. 19.

### JOHN K. HALE,

NO. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

HAS just received an Elegant Assortment of

European, India & American

### DRY GOODS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW, for Cash or approved credit.

### Wanted,

From Twelve to Fourteen Hundred yards of

### COUNTRY FLANNEL,

for which Goods will be given at the lowest Cash Price.

Oct. 29.—3m 69

### A MILL PRIVILEGE.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 13th day of February next, at two of the clock, P. M., (if not previously sold at private sale,) the well known MILL and MILL PRIVILEGE, belonging to the subscriber, and situated in Buckfield Village, constituting one of the best Water Privileges for a Grist Mill and for other Machinery, that can be found in the County.

Terms liberal—and to be made known at the time of sale. DOMINICUS RECORD.

Buckfield, Jan. 3, 1826.

The Publishers of the Eastern Argus are requested to insert the above advertisement. D. R. 5w 80

### AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, on Monday the 30th of January inst. at one o'clock, P. M. at the first Congregational Meeting-House in Paris, the residue of unsold FEWS in said House, which are numbered and situated as follows, viz:

Nos. 15, 29, and 46, on the lower floor; and No. 2, in the Gallery.

Credit, with good security, will be given, if desired. Per Order of the Committee.

Paris, Jan. 9, 1826.

### CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand, signed by the subscribers, dated October 18th, 1825, for the sum of \$75 05—payable to DAVID DUBREY—as we have received no valuable compensation for the same.

JACOB WHITMAN, Jr.  
JACOB WHITMAN.

Woodstock, Jan. 4.

### NOTICE.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 25th ult. seven SHEEP, branded on their heads and shoulders, with red Paint. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.

ELIAS PARTRIDGE.

Paris, Jan. 3.

### WOOD WANTED.

THOSE of our Subscribers who have engaged us Wood in payment for the Observer, are informed that they would oblige us by delivering it as soon as convenient.

Observer Office, Jan. 5.



## POETRY.

[The following Lines from the *Rockingham Gazette* were written for the recent Ordination of the Rev. THOMAS SULLIVAN, at Keene, N. H.]

Almighty God! to thee we raise  
The offering of our prayer and praise,  
Thy hand hath all our labour bless'd,  
And brought us to the vales of rest.

It brought our fathers through the waves,  
To holy homes and peaceful graves;  
And when their thoughts and prayers were free,  
They gave their grateful hearts to thee.

So touched by these our cares depart,  
And altars rise in every heart;  
Oh! may the incense raised above,  
Be kindled by the fire of love.

Our night of sorrow leaves the sky;  
Heaven's light of truth is blazing high;  
Our hopes of peace shall not be vain,  
Nor gladness change to tears again.

Forever blest with peace and power,  
The watchmen on this lonely tower;  
With truth divine as ever hung  
On the rapt seraph's burning tongue.

Give us, whene'er to thee we bow,  
The love that warms our praises now;  
And may our joys unchanging last,  
When life, and all but heaven is past.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR—I should be glad to have this short fable inserted in your paper, if you think it worth printing.

When the Fox and the Lion first happen'd to meet,  
Poor Reynard fell down at his majesty's feet,  
So great was the terror inspir'd;  
But the next time he was not so much afraid;  
When the Lion approach'd, an obeisance he made,  
And after his health he inquir'd.

But the third time he met him, "Old Crony," says he,  
"Pray, whither so fast? I must say, to be free,  
You have grown somewhat cool and unkind?"  
The dignified Lion deign'd not to reply;  
But taking the Fox to a river hard by,  
Cool'd him both in body and mind:  
Thought the fox, whilst emerging in wobegone state,  
"This comes of one's making too free with the great."

S. W.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON—By publishing the following extract, from *Crispin's Magazine*, you will oblige a friend and son of CRISPIN.

Said Crispin, to Crispin, "to-day—  
I always had a notion,  
My children in the world would rise,  
And be certain of promotion."

Yes, faith! says Crispin, I have heard  
Text of Scripture quoted,  
To prove that Haman rose in life,  
And was on high promoted:

And if your children have their due,  
According to my notion,  
Like poor old Haman they will rise,  
Unto the same promotion.

## THE TRAVELLER.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

### GARTER'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Castleton, 29th July, 1825.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, we set out in a post-chaise for Haddon Hall and Chatsworth. The road leading to the former runs along the bank of the Wye. In the distance of a mile and a half, the meander of the river exceeds seven. It winds its way through a wide meadow, in which, seven pretty lasses in one group, with rosy cheeks peeping from under their straw hats, were busily employed in turning hay, the fragrance of which loaded the atmosphere.

Passing through a shattered gate and over a narrow, stone bridge, constructed like the one at Chester with bastions, we approached Haddon Hall, once the residence of the Vernons and the Rutlands; but which has not been inhabited for the last century and a half. It has a green, old age, and is in such a state of preservation, that the Duke of Rutland thinks of repairing it for his residence a part of the year. Were it possible to impart to my description of this ancient Hall, the interest, which our visit created, I am sure it would be perused with pleasure. It differs essentially from any thing we had yet seen, possessing a freshness of antiquity, and forming a connecting link between feudal ages and the present time. Not only the apartments, but the furniture and decorations are entire presenting a vivid image of domestic life several hundred years ago.

The reader must permit me to descend a little into detail, and retrace for a moment our footsteps through the deserted halls. An aged portress conducted us to the heavy door of oak, furnished with an iron knocker, rude in its construction, and encased by rust. The stone-step is nearly worn through by the feet of many thousands, who have entered since the age of the Vernon. This antique portal opens into the principal court. On the right is the porter's lodge, with the remains of the coach on which he slept. In an adjoining room are the boots, holsters, the musket, and the hunting-jacket of the first proprietor of the Hall. At the entrance of the chapel stands a little font for the holy water, and in the interior, one of larger dimensions, for baptismal rites. The bell which once tolled for matins and for vespers is removed from its place, and the massive iron clock is in ruins, forming a part of the lumber in the gallery. Near by is a heavy and strong chest for the communion plate. On the wall are paintings of the twelve apostles, and other images before which the household knelt in their devotions. A dim light admitted through low Gothic windows of stained glass adds greatly to the solemnity of the Hall. Although the day was remarkably bright, many of the passages and apartments wore the gloom of twilight. As Mrs. Radcliff is not a favourite in our country, it may be no recommendation of this interesting relic of other ages, to state that she borrowed from it much of her imagery in "The Mysteries of Udolpho."

From the Chapel our guide conducted us to the dining-room, which remains entire. A spacious gallery extends around the sides of it, to which guests could assemble to witness the feast and merriment below. Over the entrance and on the walls, horns of the stag are suspended, emblematic of the pleasures of the chase. The fire-place, before which the Vernon used to receive and entertain his guests, passing whole nights in revelry, and in the generous rife of hospitality, is of immoderate size, and the blaze of the hearth must have contributed greatly to the enjoyments of the festive board. On one side of the room stand two spacious side-boards, and on the other, a long table, benches, and a chair at the head, all of oak, and antique in their structure. In an ad-

joining apartment are the broad metallic plates, which I regretted had not been left upon the oaken table. So perfect is the festive hall, that it requires but a moderate exercise of the imagination to summon back the guests from the sleeps of centuries, and seat them at the board, clothed in their ancient costumes, and participating in the fruits of the chase.

The old kitchen corresponds in its proportions and in its furniture with the dining-room. There are blocks and oaken tables, worn through in cleaning venison and other viands for the feast. The wide and deep fire-place furnishes evidence, that cooking was carried on upon a large scale; and the ponderous crane and hooks still hang in the chimney. On each side of the kitchen are capacious larders and pantries, suited to the profuse hospitality in the age of the Vernon.

We were conducted successively through the sitting-rooms, the bed-chambers, and dancing hall, the walls of which are hung and the tapestry curiously wrought by the ladies of the ancient family; with escutcheons of the Manners, and the Rutlands; with the portraits of kings and heroes; and with many dusty paintings, chiefly scripture pieces. The assembly room is of comparatively recent origin. It was built in the time of Elizabeth, three or four hundred years after some part of the Hall. It is ornamented with a likeness of the virgin Queen, and of Lady Grace Manners, aunt of the first duke of Rutland. The floor is of oak, said to be made entirely from one tree, and the circular flight of steps leading to it, of the roots. It sends back a hollow echo to the footsteps and to the voice; and as we paced beneath its vaulted roof, and by its Gothic windows, through which the green ivy peeps, fancy recalled the scenes of gaiety which were here once enacted, when music resounded through the hall, and the beauties of the sixteenth century led down the mazy dance.

The most ancient part of the venerable pile is the castle or tower, which was erected in the time of King John. It has a battlement at top, for purposes of defence. It is now in a state of partial dilapidation, some of the stone-steps having fallen, and their places being supplied with wood. We climbed to the very summit, which commands a view of the rural valley of the Wye, and of the surrounding country. It was nearly noon, and the landscape around wore the stillness and languor of a hot day. The haymakers had sought the shade, and the herds of cattle the stream, for refreshment. At our feet, the river, after passing quietly beneath the arches of two stone bridges, hurried down a rocky bed, forming a beautiful cascade, the murmurs of which echo through the desolate apartments of the hall. On the north, the prospect is limited by the high ridge of land, on the side of which the edifice stands, and by the grove of aged oaks, elms, and yews which cover its brow.

After remaining half an hour upon this giddy and crazy monument of other ages, where the foot treads with involuntary caution, being deserted by the guide, who is too timid to climb the flights of steps, we groped our way back through the winding passages, rendered darker by having our eyes dazzled with the splendid prospect above, and were conducted by the portress, in waiting below, to the state bed-room. The couch is hung with antique tapestry, and its ornaments are rich in specimens of embroidery. Over the fire-place is a representation of Orpheus, charming the listening woods with the tones of his lyre, and the walls are adorned with a variety of pictures. Having a strong curiosity to enjoy a moon-light view from the tower, and to indulge in a dream of days gone by, we requested of the old lady permission to sleep a night in Haddon Hall, and to occupy the state bed, if there were no particular objections! She said she would not do such a thing for the world, although in her opinion one would have no reason to fear the ghosts, which some visitors supposed might haunt these desolate halls.

We had a fine promenade through the pleasure grounds, enclosed with high walls, and extending to the banks of the Wye, where there is a beautiful bowser close by the cascade. It is a cool and sequestered retreat, its quiet being disturbed by no other noise than the murmur of the water-fall. Higher up the acclivity was the favourite walk of Dorothy Vernon, bordered on either hand by aged trees, the branches of which are thickly interwoven, and their trunks covered with ivy. At one end, is the entrance to the hall, by a door through which Dorothy escaped when she married Manners; and its portals are said never to have been opened since that event.

Our guide gave each of us leave to gather a bouquet of the moss-rose, and other flowers blooming in the ancient court, intermingled with box, which was left there one hundred and fifty years ago, and yet looks vigorous and thrifty. These fragrant spoils, fragile as they are, have been carefully preserved, and will be borne across the Atlantic, as memorials of a place which probably afforded us a higher pleasure, than its noble tenants ever enjoyed, when the hall was the seat of hospitality, music, mirth, and festivity.

At about one o'clock, we set out for Chatsworth, the celebrated residence of the Duke of Devonshire, and still more celebrated, as the place where Mary Queen of Scots was long imprisoned. I will freely confess, that this latter circumstance, while it gave double interest to our visit, prejudiced me very strongly against the seat of his Grace, the image of the unfortunate queen haunting me at every step through his beautiful grounds, and creating such a sensation, as one would probably feel in visiting the Island of St. Helena.

The distance from Haddon Hall to Chatsworth is about two miles and a half, as the road runs, leading around the high point of land dividing the estates of the Duke of Rutland from those of the Duke of Devonshire. At the eastern extremity of the lofty ridge of hills is the junction of the Wye and the Derwent. The opening into the vale of the latter river is certainly very beautiful, presenting a rich and varied landscape, the repose of which was charming on the day of our visit, the fleecy clouds resting upon distant hills, and the tenants of the park and fields reclining in the shady groves, or cooling themselves in the bright waters of the Derwent. A herd of twelve hundred deer were seen feeding, resting, and gambolling together on the bank of the romantic stream. The aspect of the valley is in other respects extremely rural. On the right bank, the scenery is rugged, the cliffs appearing at intervals, and behind them stretches an extensive moor, the purple surface of which, when viewed from a distant eminence, strongly resembles an ocean. The hills on the opposite side, slope with a gentle declivity to the river, and are covered with woods and green pastures to their summits.

Our way led through the Park, to the little village of Enderscote on the right bank of the river, where there is a small ancient church, in which sleeps the first Duke of Devonshire. Here also is a monument, with a long Latin inscription, erected by Mary Queen of Scots to commemorate the fidelity and attachment of an old servant who died, while she was a prisoner at this place. The antique edifice, rising above the thatched roofs of the houses, gives vitality to the landscape. A stone bridge crosses the Derwent, and leads to Chatsworth House. On the left, as you approach, is a circular tower or terrace, covered with earth and planted with trees and shrubs. It was a favourite walk of the unfortunate Mary. The branches of an aged yew, under which probably she used to repose, overhangs the walls, twigs of which were brought away by us as a memento of the spot.

Notwithstanding the immense sums of money, which have been squandered upon Chatsworth Hall, I am compelled to think much of the sumptuous pile in bad taste, and its beauty by no means commensurate

with its expense. There is no point of view from which the edifice has the appearance of grandeur. The grounds immediately in front, at present naked of trees and covered with rubbish, together with the scaffolding of another wing, which is now going up, detract very much from the exterior. Another deduction is to be found in the colour of the stone, which is a light yellow, obtained from a quarry on the Duke's estate at the distance of a mile or two from the house. The structure is of the Ionic order, with a terrace covered with a great variety of statues, and a profusion of ornament. Its expense exceeds all calculation, and its proprietor has not yet arrived at the final total. Large additions are daily making to the disbursements, and extensive improvements are still in contemplation. One part is coming down and another going up, as fancy or whim may dictate. Numerous renovations have taken place, since the building was commenced, more than a century ago. His Grace is a bachelor of thirty-five, and appears to have some of the caprices incident to such a condition in life. He has a rage for building, and is a magnificent patron of all the mechanics in the neighbourhood, and of artists, foreign as well as domestic. It is perhaps better, that he should scatter his fortune in this way, than in engaging in the high and fashionable sports of some of the nobility.

A pretty, well-dressed, genteel-looking girl of twenty, with her white silk stockings and kid gloves in keeping with her chains and bracelets, received us at the door, and conducted us through every part of the mansion. She appeared to be well educated, and qualified for a more appropriate and delicate sphere, than that of pointing out naked statues. We felt some embarrassment, if she did not, in walking up to a Venus or an Apollo, a Hebe or a Hercules, and in learning from such lips, that the proportions of this or that statue "are much admired." Habit, however, is every thing, and has done much towards removing that delicacy, or if you please, squeamishness, which characterizes, and I hope will long continue to characterize, the female sex in our country.

This sketch would be extended to an unconscionable length, should it embrace even a brief description of the luxury displayed at Chatsworth. Our fair portress, however, had the patience to wait till a memorandum was made, with as much particularity, as if we had been taking an inventory of his Grace's furniture. As a sample for the rest, and as a matter of curiosity, it was deemed advisable to take notes, with some minuteness, of the interior of a nobleman's palace; especially, as we hoped never to see any thing of a similar kind upon our own shores. Long, long may it be, before the United States shall present the striking contrast of princely wealth and abject poverty; of lordly power and cringing servility, which are visible in this country, although even here probably, in a less degree, than in some countries upon the continent.

It was the pertinent inquiry of some one, no matter who, after examining and admiring the splendid apartments of Chatsworth—"where are the rooms for the servants?" The interrogatory is characteristic of the Hall. Every thing appears to be fashioned for show, rather than for convenience. Hall after hall is thrown open to the dazzling gaze of the spectator, without his being able to perceive to what use so many of a kind can be appropriated. The drawing-rooms, and dressing-rooms, and bed-rooms, are innumerable, and it would require the clue of Ariadne to guide one through the labyrinth. I have no intention of treading back or of losing myself in the maze.

One of the most gorgeous ornaments of Chatsworth is the painted ceilings of the principal rooms, executed by Sir James Thornhill, Verrio and Laguerre. The colouring is splendid; but critics have severely censured the designs, applying to them the couplet of Pope:

"On painted ceilings, you devoutly stare,  
Where sprawl the sautes of Verrio and Laguerre."

The collection of paintings, statues, and other ornaments by the most celebrated masters, is very extensive, and creditable to the taste of the Duke. We were not a little surprised to find in his private apartment, or study, where he passes his morning, a full-length statue of the mother of Napoleon Bonaparte. He has a beautiful Cupid, by Trentanove; several pictures, by Canova, as well as a bust and portrait of the artist himself. Chantrey has also contributed largely to the decorations of Chatsworth; and Sir Thomas Lawrence has added the splendid products of his pencil. In short, the rooms are adorned with fine specimens of the arts, ancient as well as modern. I was pleased with the Duke's partiality for the rocks of Derbyshire, from which a large proportion of the ornaments are made, the spar and marble being extremely beautiful. His private apartment contains a cabinet of all the minerals to be found in the county, collected and neatly arranged by his mother. Among the furniture of the Hall, are the chairs used in the coronation of George the III., on which occasion the late Duke acted as Lord Chamberlain, and received the splendid crimson chairs by virtue of his office.

Six large chambers are appropriated to the Library. The shelves, however, are not all full. There appears to be an extensive collection of rare books, among which the ponderous tomes of the Fathers are conspicuous, and many other antiquated volumes in divinity. "The Tales of a Traveller," by our countryman, occupied a niche, and the other writings by the same author were probably mixed with the multitude. Great injustice would be done to Irving, should an opinion of his talents be formed from this work alone.

## Varities.

ANECDOTE.—A learned clergyman in Maine, was accosted in the following manner, by an illiterate preacher, who despised education: "Sir, you have been to college, suppose." "Yes, Sir," was the reply. "I am thankful," rejoined the former, "that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without any learning." "I am similar event," replied the latter, "took place in Balaam's time, but such things are of rare occurrence at the present day."

As a venerable Clergyman, of a certain city in New-England, was travelling to church, he found his son lying in the street in a state of intoxication. The good man, though almost overcome by the shocking and unexpected sight, immediately awoke the bacchanalian, and upbraided his conduct in the following words:—"Consider, my son, how it looks to see you lying here drunk on the ground." The fellow arose, and after scratching his head and rubbing his eyes a few moments, exclaimed, "O,—it is father, never mind the LOOKS—BELLAVOUCR is all."

A gentleman at table, observing another paying particular attention to a ham of bacon, asked him what he should say to that ham, if he were a Jew? The other replied, "I would say as Agrippa said to Paul—almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian."

Dr. Johnson would not allow Scotland to derive any credit from Lord Mansfield; for he was educated in England. "Mansfield," said he, "may be said of a Scotchman, if he be caught young."

A Negro, on meeting one of his brother Africans, inquired of him the news. "There is no news," says Pompey; "only brother Sambo stay long with last night." "Did he?" said the other, "he must hab darn good tumuk!"

## J. BASKELL,

Middle-street, (two doors from Exchange-street,) PORTLAND.

HAS just received a Large Stock of GOODS in his line—AMONG THEM ARE—

Colored and Natural

Fur and Hair Seal CAPS.

NUTRA & CLOTH CAPS.

Ladies' Beaver Bonnets.

White, Black, Drab and Fancy

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

OSTRICH AND FUR TRIMMING.

SEAL COLLARS.

Seal Gloves and Moccasins.

SUPERFINE, FINE AND LOW PRICES.

HATS.

ALSO—A few Bales

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above are of superior quality and are offered VERY LOW.

Nov. 22.—2m 74

## HOUSE & LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Stand which he now occupies—consisting of a good two-story DWELLING-HOUSE, well finished, and in good repair—containing four Rooms on the floor, four chambers, and a good Cellar. A Wood-House, Barn, and a two-story STORE, all finished. A good rain-water Cistern, and a Well of water under cover. Three fourths of an acre of LAND, including a Garden, &c.

Also, the West part of Lot numbered 15, in the 6th Range of Lots in Paris, containing fifty-four acres, well walled in, and is excellent grass and tillage land.

Also, seven small Lots of LAND—containing from ten to twenty-one acres each—a part of which is as good and well wooded as any in town, the other is good pasture and tillage land, and is well fenced on the road. Said Land is a part of Lot numbered 11, in the Fourth Range of Lots in Paris.

Libertie, one and a fourth acre of LAND, situated about three fourths of a mile from the Court-House in Paris, on which is an excellent stream of water, with a good fall, which, with a very little expense, might be converted into one of the best situations for a tanner, in the County.

The above property will be sold either together or separately, as will best suit the purchaser, and on terms which cannot fail to please. For further information, please call on the subscriber.

A plan of the above property may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON, Esq., at the Oxford Bookstore.

RUSSELL HUBBARD, U 77

Dec. 20.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the Right of the Improved VERTICAL SPINNER, for the County of Oxford, except the town of Paris, now offers for sale, in single shares or by towns.

The Machine is of very simple construction, and the expenses of making it moderate. It occupies no more room than a common spinning wheel, and will, with the same labour, produce, at least, three times as much yarn.

Paris, Jan. 5. JOHN BONNEY. 79

## A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the

Post-Office at Paris, January 1st, 1826.

Joseph Baxter, Jr.—Alanson Briggs—Isaac Bolster, Jr.—Chauncy Bonney.

Isaac Cummings—Daniel McClane—Miss Louisa Clark, 2—Bartholomew Cushman—Peter Chase.

Daniel Dunn, 2—Samuel Deering.

Ziba Frost—John Fogg.

William Hutchins.

Richard Lamb.

Col. H. R. Parsons—Jacob Pain.

Abner Quincy.

Edmond Rogers—Col. William Ryerson, 2—Major Joel Robinson—Miss Margaret Russell—Nathaniel Russell.

Mrs. Sarah Stevens—Miss Hannah Sterlevant.

Asa Woodbury—William Walcott—Isaiah Whittemore.

RUSSELL HUBBARD, P. M.

## NEW SONG BOOK.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

THE MUSICAL MAN'S COMPANION, or a New Collection of Love, Masonic, Sea, and other Songs.

Also—A general supply of

School Books,

Writing & Cyphering Books—Paper—Quills

—Inkpowder—Slates, &c. &c. C. M. Chap.

Jan. 12.

## THE OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

ASA BARTON,

For the Proprietors, at two dollars per annum, in advance, or by the option of the publisher.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted, and on the usual terms.

\*All letters, addressed to the publisher, must be Post Paid.

## AGENTS FOR THE OBSERVER.

Subscriptions for the Oxford Observer will be received by the following gentlemen, and the papers forwarded agreeably to the directions given:—

Bellows—JAMES P. BAY, Esq.

Bethel—MR. MANS FARMLEY.

Buckfield—CAPT. AARON PARSONS.

Canton—JESSE CORNELL HOLLIST.

Columbia—EDMAN L. HOWES, Esq.

Digby—JAMES H. BERRY, Esq.

Foremost—JAMES S. HOWES, Esq.

Harford—EDWARD BLAIR, Esq.

N. Harford—MRS. THOMAS, Esq.

Hebron—DOCT. JAMES THOMAS, Esq.

Jay—HON. JAMES STARR, Junr.

Leicester—J. R. WASSERMAN, Esq.

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Richmond—ISAAC H. CURRIE, Esq.

Sumner—BATHURST CURRY, Esq.

Vassalborough—DOCT. LATIMOR CURRIE.

Waterville—DOCT. JOHN P. FRANKS.

Webb—REV. SYLVANUS CLARK.

Webb—FREDMAN BLAIR, Esq.

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